



SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

ANNUAL REVIEW

2023



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This annual review provides an overview of police activities carried out by the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM). All information presented here covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2023.

Acknowledgements

The annual review committee would like to thank the staff from all of the SPVM units who contributed to collecting data and transmitting information for the production of this review.

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Message from the Head of Public Security on the Executive Committee of the City of Montréal

MEMBERS OF THE SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL (SPVM) WORK TIRELESSLY TO MAKE OUR CITY EVEN SAFER BY PROTECTING THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF CITIZENS. AS HEAD OF PUBLIC SECURITY ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE ORGANIZATION ON BEHALF OF ALL POPULATIONS OF MONTRÉAL.

The exceptional work they do on a daily basis helps to ensure safety and harmonious cohabitation. Moreover, a significant drop in armed violence was observed in our city in 2023.

I would also like to highlight the SPVM's successful collaboration with community and institutional environments, in particular on social issues, and its contribution to making Montréal an ever more welcoming and inclusive city.

At the same time, I am delighted with the implementation of the Immersion MTL project, which offers SPVM recruits the opportunity to take part in immersive experiences in various social environments. This way of building bridges between diverse Montreal communities and the police only helps to strengthen the bond of trust.

This is a great example of the SPVM's determination to focus on bridge-building with the populations of Montréal, listening and prevention. This vision is fully aligned with the Montréal model for a safe city that we have developed.



I would like to thank all SPVM teams, police officers and civilian personnel, who work hard day after day to develop this new model and strive to find the right balance between prevention and repression.

Thank you also to Director Fady Dagher for his first year at the head of the SPVM. I am convinced that his mobilizing leadership and openness to try new ways of working can only be beneficial to the whole SPVM and Montrealers.

The City has decided to continue to take major action to support the exemplary services offered by the SPVM.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alain Vaillancourt'.

Alain Vaillancourt

HEAD OF PUBLIC SECURITY ON THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF MONTRÉAL

Message from the Director of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal

IT IS NOW JUST OVER A YEAR SINCE I ACCEPTED TO TAKE UP THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE OF MY CAREER BY HEADING THE SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL (SPVM). IN MY INAUGURAL SPEECH, I SET OUT THREE PRIORITIES ON WHICH MY TEAMS AND I WERE GOING TO WORK TIRELESSLY IN 2023: ATTRACTION, RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION, STRENGTHENING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SPVM AND POPULATIONS OF MONTRÉAL, AND THE FIGHT AGAINST ARMED VIOLENCE.

The hard work carried out by all of our teams demonstrates their conviction, diligence and commitment to protect and serve the population, all populations of Montréal.

We are ending the year with more arrivals than departures: a positive change unequalled in recent years. To achieve this, we multiplied incentives and expanded our recruitment to diversity profiles. With an unprecedented mobilization involving more than 200 partners, we also launched the five-week Immersion MTL project, intended for recruits on the new police integration program. Since August 2023, community organizations and diverse institutions have been generously hosting recruits, without a uniform or a weapon, so they can experience and understand their reality and open up to others. We also went and met Montrealers through 10,500 activities in neighbourhoods and communities. In addition, we improved our strategies to combat armed violence by integrating collectives. As a result of our efforts to combine repression and prevention, Montréal saw a 26% drop in armed violence last year. The fight has not yet been won and we are determined to make every necessary effort to keep the city safe.

Moreover, we have restructured the SPVM to put neighbourhood police stations (PDQ) and frontline investigations at the heart of the organization, creating better synergies between patrol operations and criminal investigations. This organizational change is also part of a desire to increase the autonomy and accountability of units providing direct services to the public.

All of these actions are aimed at earning the trust of the population, all populations of Montréal, to maintain and ensure our legitimacy to act. An enormous amount of work was carried out in the last year. I would like to take this opportunity to underline the outstanding accomplishments by civilian personnel and police officers and their considerable resilience in the face of daily obstacles and challenges in achieving our police mission.

I want to sincerely thank them for their professionalism and dedication. I would also like to highlight the implication of all institutional and community partners along with citizens, who have shared our desire to work together and develop closer ties.

In particular, I thank the City of Montréal, the Ministère de la Sécurité publique, the École nationale de police du Québec and the Fraternité des policiers et policières de Montréal for their solid support throughout the year.

Finally, I am proud and humbled to present you the 2023 annual review for YOUR police force.



Fady Dagher

DIRECTOR OF THE SERVICE DE POLICE
DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL





SPVM Mission

The mission of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM) is to **protect the lives and property of citizens, maintain peace and public safety, prevent and combat crime, and enforce current laws and regulations** (Articles 48 and 69 of the *Police Act*, R.S.Q. c. P-13.1).

In partnership with institutions, community groups and populations of Montréal, the SPVM is committed to reducing crime, improving road safety, fostering a sense of security, and developing a peaceful and safe living environment, while respecting the rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Canadian and Québec charters.

Our environment and populations of Montréal

THE SPVM IS THE SECOND LARGEST MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT IN CANADA AND THE EIGHTH LARGEST IN NORTH AMERICA.

OUR ENVIRONMENT



Surface area
of the territory¹
498 KM²



4,050 KM
of roads²



ONE
international
AIRPORT



Territory divided into
**4 GEOGRAPHICAL
REGIONS**



19
boroughs and
15
linked municipalities



4.6 MILLION
daily trips
on the Island
of Montréal³



The largest
SEAPORT
in Eastern Canada



**29 NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD POLICE
STATIONS**
(PDQ) spread over
the island of Montréal

POPULATIONS OF MONTRÉAL



Over
2 MILLION
residents⁴



Nearly **2**
out of **5**
Montrealers belong
to a visible minority⁵



10.5 MILLION
tourists in 2023⁶



More than
185,000
university students,
including nearly
40,000
foreign students⁷

- 1 Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (2022) *Territorial Portraits 2021*
- 2 Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (2021) *Land Use 2020*
- 3 Agence régionale de transport de Montréal (2020) *Origin-Destination Survey 2018*
- 4 Institut de la statistique du Québec (2023) *Main indicators on Québec and its regions*
- 5 Statistique Canada (2022) *R2021 Census of Population*
- 6 Tourisme Montréal, 2024
- 7 Institut de la statistique du Québec (2024) *Databank of Official Statistics on Québec*

SPVM Priorities for 2023

The Director of the SPVM set out the following three priorities for 2023: attraction, recruitment and retention, strengthening community relationships, and the fight against armed violence. He also overhauled the structure of the SPVM by reducing the number of divisions to increase operational agility and efficiency.



ATTRACTION, RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

The SPVM has to contend with a manpower crisis, an increased workload, early retirements and a considerable number of vacancies, which puts significant pressure on the organization's workforce and operations. This is why the SPVM has made attraction, recruitment and retention a priority.



STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

The goal is to strengthen the bond of trust between the populations and the SPVM. Police officers and communities need to strengthen ties, talk and understand each other to foster public safety.



FIGHT AGAINST ARMED VIOLENCE

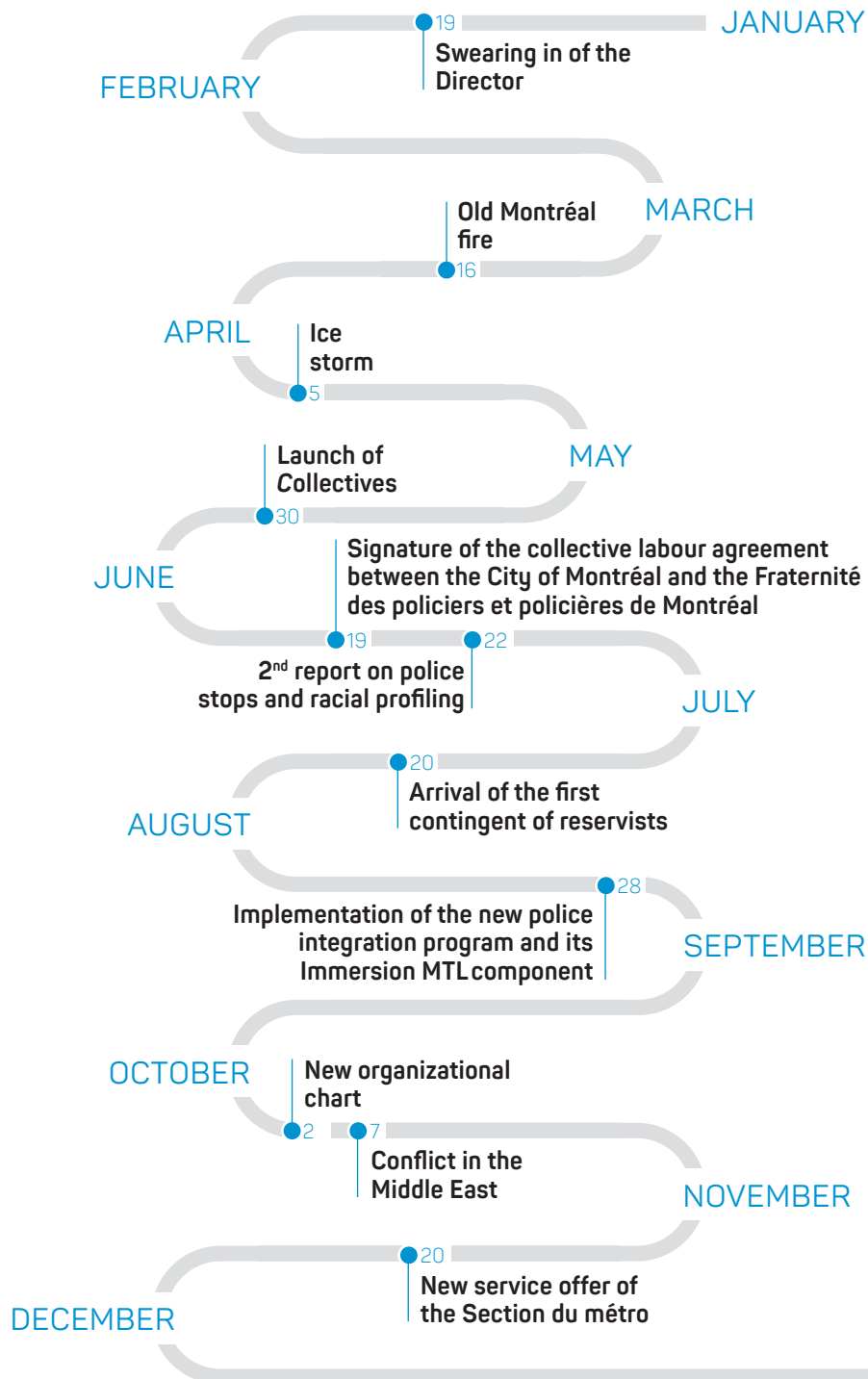
The SPVM combines prevention and repression in the implementation of strategies to combat armed violence. Prevention lends legitimacy to repression and repression brings credibility to prevention strategies. The SPVM is working on these two aspects to keep the City of Montréal safe.

NEW STRUCTURE

The SPVM adopted a new organizational structure in October 2023. The need to overhaul the organizational chart was highlighted in various consultations carried out in the last two years. As part of this approach, all personnel at the SPVM, civilian and police executives, elected officials and community partners were contacted. The information and potential solutions gathered fuelled the thought process, which led to the design of the new SPVM structure.

This new structure aims to provide the SPVM with a greater level of operational flexibility, efficiency and effectiveness. It puts neighbourhood police stations at the heart of the organization, creates new internal synergies between patrol operations and investigations, and encourages an increase in autonomy and accountability of frontline units. It also helps the SPVM to focus on its core mission of ensuring the safety of all populations of Montréal.

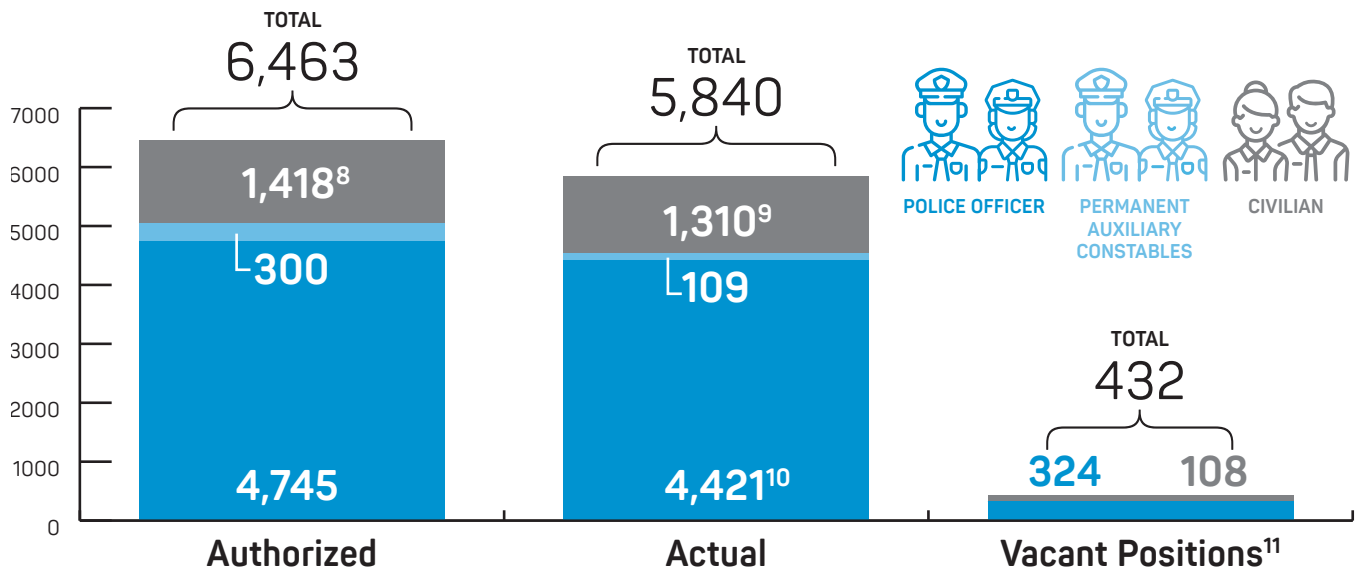
Review of main initiatives and events in 2023



Overview of 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

AUTHORIZED AND ACTUAL WORKFORCE TOTALS



The SPVM has a maximum of 300 permanent auxiliary constables (PAC) per year among its ranks to compensate for the loss of service resulting from various absences of police personnel. The number of PAC varies annually and can reach a maximum of 300. As of December 31, 2023, the SPVM had 109 PAC in its actual workforce, which corresponds to 191 unfilled PAC positions.

PRIORITY 2



The Ministère de la Sécurité publique and the Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur enabled a cohort of **131 police officers to take part in the AEC Police Diversity Program** (diversity or social profile).

This contributes to a vision of a more inclusive police force.

⁸ Including permanent and temporary status positions.

⁹ Certain functions of the SPVM benefit from banks of ancillary employees. For example, a bank (on call) of ancillary school crossing guards is available to replace permanent school crossing guards when needed. As a result, as of December 31, 2023, the SPVM could count on 1,545 people available for the 1,310 filled civilian positions.

¹⁰ The status of reservist police officer was added to the last collective agreement via an agreement which will end on December 31, 2026. This new status allows the SPVM to rehire part-time retirees. The number of reservist police officers was 50 as of December 31, 2023. These 50 people are excluded from the actual workforce.

¹¹ Since PAC fill absences and not vacant positions, the number of vacant positions is calculated based on police and civilian positions only.

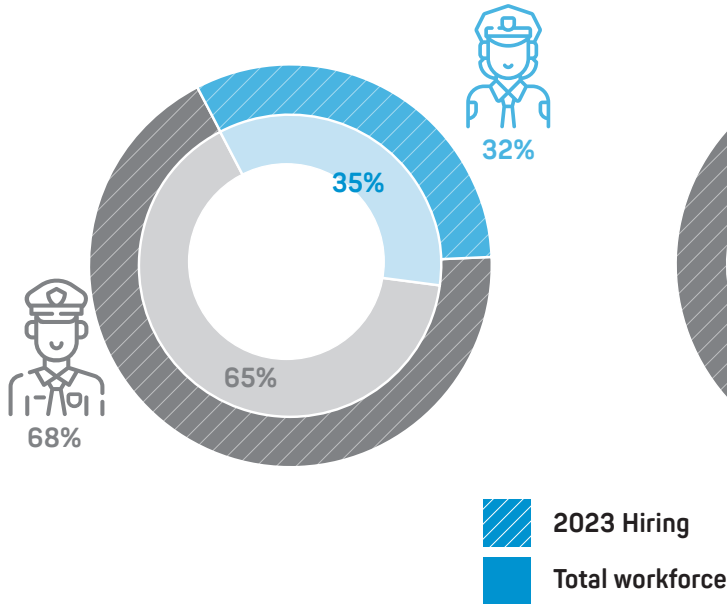
Hiring of
police officers
2023

312 

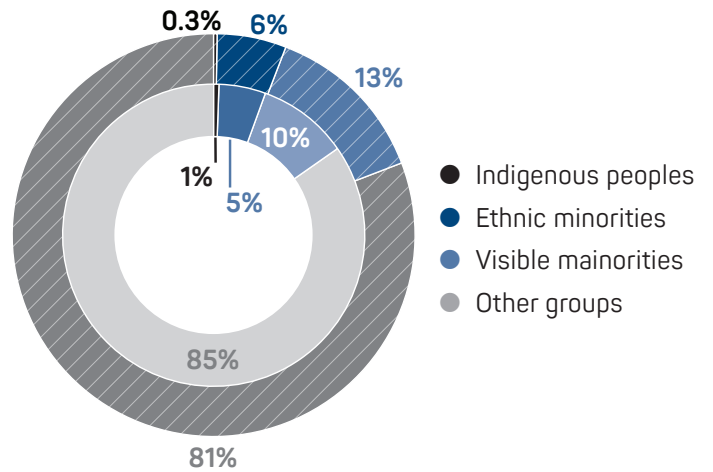
Hiring of
civilians
2023

285 

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE
WORKFORCE AND 2022 HIRES
BY GENDER

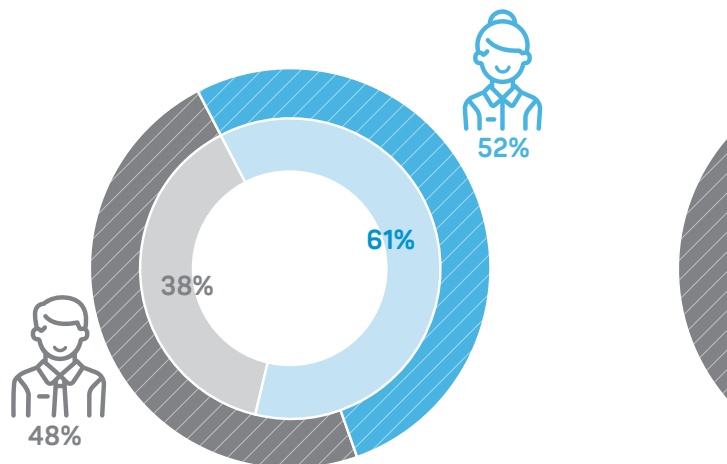


BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE
AND 2023 HIRES BY ETHNOCULTURAL
ORIGIN¹²

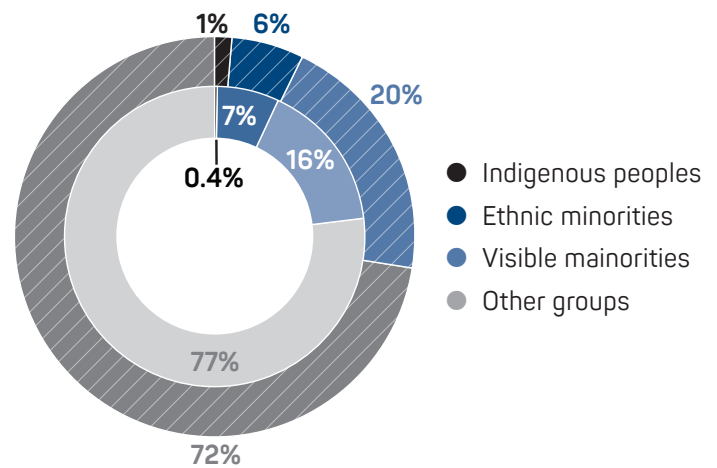


- Indigenous peoples
- Ethnic minorities
- Visible minorities
- Other groups

BREAKDOWN OF CIVILIAN
WORKFORCE AND 2023 HIRES
BY GENDER



BREAKDOWN OF CIVILIAN
WORKFORCE AND 2023 HIRES
BY ETHNOCULTURAL ORIGIN



- Indigenous peoples
- Ethnic minorities
- Visible minorities
- Other groups

¹² The terminology used for each group comes from the Montréal Equal Access to Employment program. Membership of these groups is self-determined.



In 2023, the SPVM multiplied incentives to recruit more police officers and limit departures. In total, 312 police officers were hired. In addition, 50 retired individuals also returned as reservists. **The SPVM consequently ended the year with 91 police officers more than the number of departures.**

Among these incentives, it is important to highlight the reimbursement of training expenses at the École nationale de police du Québec (ENPQ) by the SPVM in exchange for a five-year employment contract. In addition, the signature of the collective labour agreement in June 2023 resulted in better conditions for police officers and recruits on hiring, making the SPVM a more attractive place to work.



PRIORITY 1



In July 2023, the SPVM already formed the first cohort of reservists to help with both patrol operations and investigations. These police officers are fully operational and assigned to different units to provide support according to the SPVM's priorities.

BREAKDOWN OF CIVILIAN WORKFORCE BY JOB CATEGORY

Job category	Number	%
White-collar	669	47.2
Blue-collar	25	1.8
Crossing guard	546	38.5
Professional	127	9.0
Management	51	3.6
TOTAL	1,418	100.0

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY RANK

Grade	Number	%
Officer	3,201	70.7
Sergeant	366	8.1
Sergeant-Detective	701	15.5
Lieutenant	46	1.0
Lieutenant-detective	91	2.0
Commander	84	1.9
Inspector	23	0.5
Chief Inspector	14	0.3
Deputy Director	3	0.1
Chief	1	0.0
TOTAL	4,530	100.0

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	Number	%
18-24	275	6.1
25-29	575	12.7
30-34	786	17.4
35-39	597	13.2
40-44	722	15.9
45-49	849	18.7
50-54	570	12.6
55-59	137	3.0
60 and over	19	0.4
TOTAL	4,530	100.0

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY YEARS OF SERVICE

Years of Service	Number	%
0 to 4	924	20.4
5 to 9	821	18.1
10 to 14	366	8.1
15 to 19	802	17.7
20 to 24	920	20.3
25 to 29	633	14.0
30 to 34	52	1.1
35 and over	12	0.3
TOTAL	4,530	100.0

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED - POLICE WORKFORCE

Level of Education	Number	%
École nationale de police du Québec graduate (or equivalent)	2,987	65.9
Short university program	392	8.7
Certificate or minor	714	15.8
Major	13	0.3
Bachelor's	352	7.8
Master's or Advanced Graduate Diploma	71	1.6
Doctorate	1	0.0
TOTAL	4,530	100.0



312

hires

For 271 retirements, resignations,
dismissals and deaths

INTERVENTION REQUESTS

NUMBER OF CALLS RECEIVED AT THE 911 CENTRE - RESPONSE AND PROCESSING TIME

	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
Total number of 911 calls	1,418,989	1,556,278	+
Number of calls to 514-280-2222 (non-urgent calls)	67,212	45,883	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS PROCESSED BY THE 911 CENTRE	1,486,201	1,602,161	+
Response time (seconds)	2	3	+
Processing time (seconds)	141	136	-

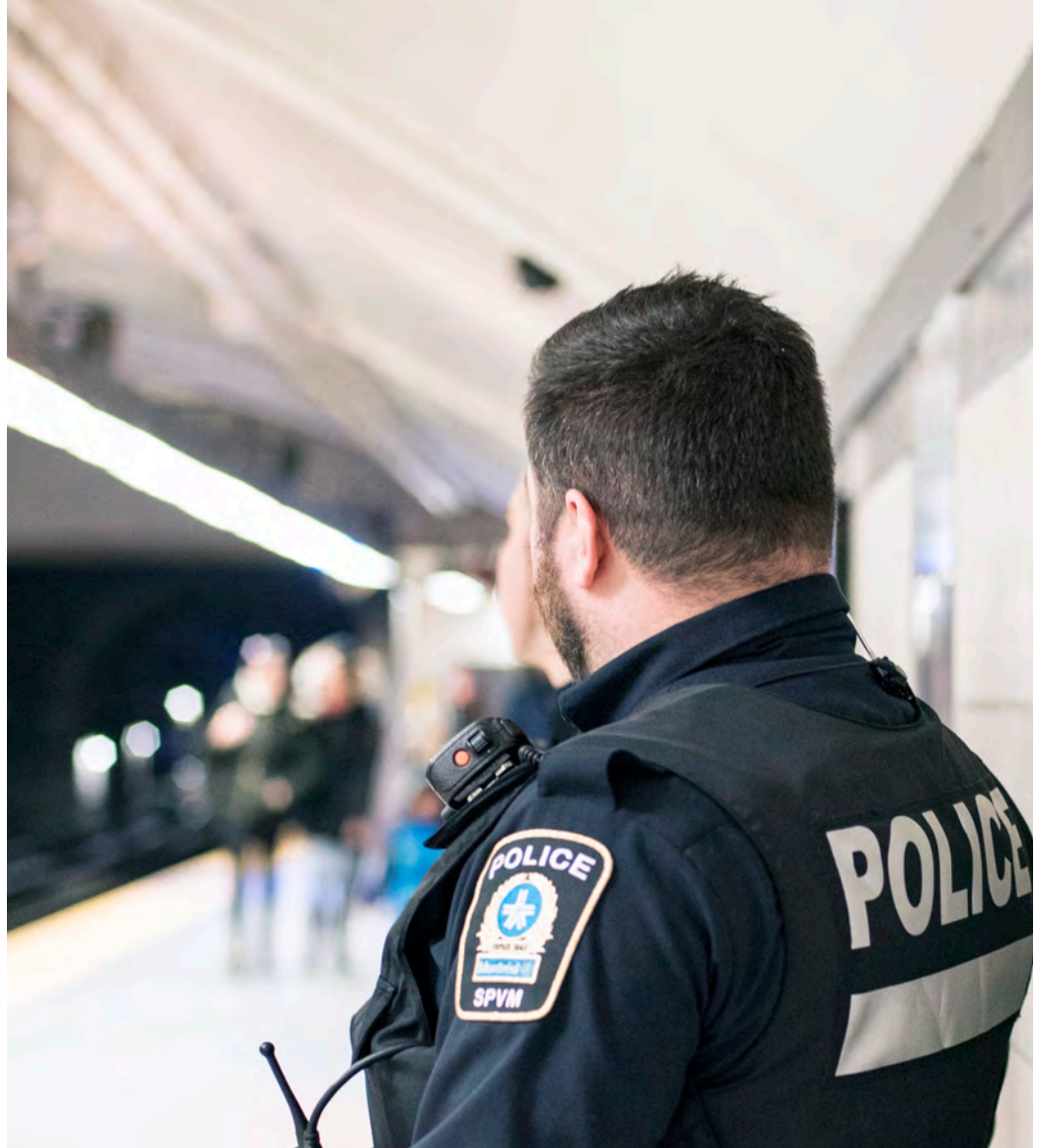
In 2023, the 911 Centre staff responded to 1,602,161 calls requiring emergency services (police, fire, ambulance). Of these, more than 403,000 calls (25%) required SPVM intervention and were dispatched to police officers for handling. This statistic remains relatively stable from one year to the next. However, there was a slight drop (-7.5%) in the number of calls dispatched compared to 2022 and compared to the average of the last five years (-6.0%).

NUMBER OF CALLS PER REGION BASED ON PRIORITY

Priority Code	West Region	South Region	North Region	East Region	Section du métro ¹³	Total by Priority
1	2,847	2,691	2,502	2,213	103	10,356
2	51,347	51,492	49,897	42,895	2,079	197,710
3	41,147	36,712	42,944	32,800	1,414	155,017
4	8,076	8,374	12,429	7,805	13	36,697
5	584	624	592	548	8	2,356
6	21	11	13	10	0	55
7	219	292	185	131	8	835
P ¹⁴	4	2	5	1	0	12
TOTAL	104,245	100,198	108,567	86,403	3,625	403,038

¹³ Calls dispatched to the Section du métro do not represent all calls received for events occurring in the Montréal metro. The neighbourhood police stations in the four regions respond to calls from the Montréal metro.

¹⁴ 911 call for immediate assistance to a police officer.



PRIORITY 2



New service offer of the Section métro

Since the Covid-19 pandemic, a rise in some problematic behaviours has been recorded in the Montréal metro, such as drug use and selling and mental health challenges. As a result, the SPVM, in partnership with the Société de transport de Montréal (STM) and the City of Montréal, developed a new approach at the end of 2023. This is designed to carry out in-depth work on the issues creating insecurity, provide solutions to them and, as a result, foster a sense of security for users.

The Section du métro at the SPVM has consequently developed a new service based on resolving problems, adopting a proactive approach and collaborating with its partners. Police officers on the Section du métro are now relieved from responding to emergency calls to enable them to focus on proactive action. This responsibility is now carried out by the 16 neighbourhood police stations with one or more metro stations in their territory. Special constables at the STM handle calls relating to uncivil behaviour. With the adoption of this new approach, 14 officers have reinforced the actual workforce of the Section du métro at the SPVM.



AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME¹⁵ FOR PRIORITY 1 CALLS

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
Average response time (minutes)	5m48s	5m47s	5m49s	6m05s	6m10s	6m23s	+

The average response time for priority 1 calls has been relatively stable over the years and was 6 minutes 23 seconds in 2023, an increase of 13 seconds compared to 2022 and 27 seconds compared to the average of the last five years. While there is no standard for call response time, the SPVM's goal is to respond as quickly as possible to calls that require immediate assistance.



STATISTICS OF ALARM MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

	2022 ¹⁶	2023	Variation 2022/2023
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID ALARMS	920	938	+
Burglaries	763	729	-
Robberies	157	209	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF FALSE ALARMS	20,838	22,728	+
Burglaries	19,432	21,063	+
Robberies	1,406	1,665	+
AMOUNT COLLECTED IN FINES FOR FALSE ALARMS (\$)	2,208,762	2,350,874	+

¹⁵ Time calculated between when the call is registered at the 911 Centre and when police officers arrive at the scene.

¹⁶ There was a mistake in the 2022 annual review regarding the number of valid and false alarms. The 2022 statistics have been updated.

ONLINE POLICE REPORTS

Number of requests received via Internet	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/ 2023	2023/ 5-year average(%)
MISCHIEF	1,334	1,334	1,313	1,241	1,276	1,455	14.0	12.0
Graffiti	170	195	268	267	298	151	-49.3	-37.0
Damage to a vehicle	1,007	959	853	783	818	1,125	37.5	27.3
Other misdemeanours	157	180	192	191	160	179	11.9	1.7
LOST OBJECTS	1,793	1,988	1,986	1,999	2,361	2,428	2.8	19.9
THEFTS	5,242	5,887	6,102	6,399	7,261	7,915	9.0	28.1
Theft from in or on a vehicle	2,396	2,342	2,644	2,819	3,056	2,778	-9.1	4.8
Bicycle theft	837	1,136	1,055	1,061	1,109	1,200	8.2	15.4
Other theft	2,009	2,419	2,403	2,519	3,096	3,937	27.2	58.2
HATE INCIDENTS	18	16	21	26	22	3	-86.4	-85.4
REQUESTS REJECTED OR REDIRECTED FOR APPROPRIATE PROCESSING	1,153	1,052	2,993	2,949	2,642	2,815	6.5	30.5
REPORTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH GUIDELINES RELATED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT	-	-	4,727	3,317	311	-	--	--
TOTAL	12,861	10,287	17,142	15,931	13,873	14,616	5.4	4.3

In 2023, the SPVM received a total of 14,616 online requests for police reports. Of these, 2,815 requests were rejected or forwarded to police officers for appropriate handling. Of the 11,801 requests to write a report that met the online reporting criteria, 9,661 event reports were written. The increase observed in 2020 and 2021 was due to reports of non-compliance with health guidelines related to application of the Public Health Act. With this category of reporting removed from the picture, there was an 18.4% increase in the use of online reports in 2023 compared to the 2018 to 2022 average. This increase is mainly due to the increase in reports of damage to a vehicle (27.3%) and miscellaneous theft (increases ranging from 4.8% to 58.2%).



Reporting a situation online

If you are a victim of mischief, theft or vandalism, or want to return a lost item, you can file a [police report online](#) without visiting your neighbourhood police station. If you are a victim of an incident that involves an investigation, call 911.

CRIMINAL CODE INFRACTIONS

CHANGE IN CRIME

Offences	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Crimes against the person	20,593	23,692	22,984	25,130	27,390	31,009	13.2	29.4
Crimes against property	50,705	51,642	45,477	46,400	56,224	62,384	11.0	24.5
Other offences under the Criminal Code	8,729	8,875	7,404	7,218	7,538	8,670	15.0	9.0
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	80,027	84,209	75,865	78,748	91,152	102,063	12.0	24.5
Other laws and regulations	18,709	14,669	11,977	16,173	9,901	10,571	6.8	-26.0
OVERALL TOTAL	98,736	98,878	87,842	94,921	101,053	112,634	11.5	17.0

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

Generally, Criminal Code offences increased by 24.5% in 2023 compared to the average of the last five years. More specifically, crimes against the person, crimes against property and other Criminal Code offences respectively increased by 29.4%, 24.5% and 9.0%, while violations of other laws and regulations fell by 26.0% compared to the same period. In comparison to 2022, there was an increase but somewhat less marked.

Year after year, the evolution of crime remains a primary focus of the SPVM. The efforts required to ensure public safety are deployed all year round through the implementation of concrete action. Communities can count on the dedicated staff who make citizens a priority.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Offences	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Homicides	32	25	25	37	42 ¹⁷	31	-26.2	-3.7
Other offences resulting in death	1	1	2	1	2	3	50.0	114.3
Attempted murders	106	122	131	139	100	110	10.0	-8.0
Assaults	10,918	13,275	12,970	14,233	15,818	17,934	13.4	33.4
Sexual assaults	1,879	1,957	1,797	2,365	2,208	2,182	-1.2	6.9
Robberies	2,252	2,387	1,983	2,102	2,468	3,111	26.1	39.0
Other offences against the person	5,405	5,925	6,076	6,253	6,752	7,638	13.1	25.6
TOTAL	20,593	23,692	22,984	25,130	27,390	31,009	13.2	29.4

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

¹⁷ The 2022 statistics have been updated to include a homicide committed in 2022 but solved in 2023.

The upward trend in the number of crimes against the person, observed in Québec as elsewhere in Canada before the pandemic, was confirmed in 2023. In Montréal, the number of crimes against the person reported in 2023 rose by 13.2% compared to 2022 and 29.4% compared to the average of the last five years. There were 31 homicides in the SPVM's territory in 2023, which represents a 3.7% decrease compared to the 2018 to 2022 average and 26.2% since 2022. The year 2023 was marked by tragedies involving multiple victims, such as the Old Montréal fire that killed seven victims, and a triple and a double intra-family homicide. Attempted murders decreased by 8.0% compared to the average of the last five years, but increased by 10% compared to 2022. In total, there were fewer homicides, other offences resulting in death and attempted murders in 2023 (n = 144) than in the years 2018 to 2022 (average = 153). Although the issue of armed violence is still present in the Montréal area, it played a less significant role in the picture observed than in the last two years. One-quarter of homicides and almost half of all attempted murders committed in the SPVM's territory in 2023 involved the presence or use of a firearm ([see the Firearms table](#)), whereas it represented half of all homicides and 60% of attempted murders committed in 2022.

Old Montréal fire

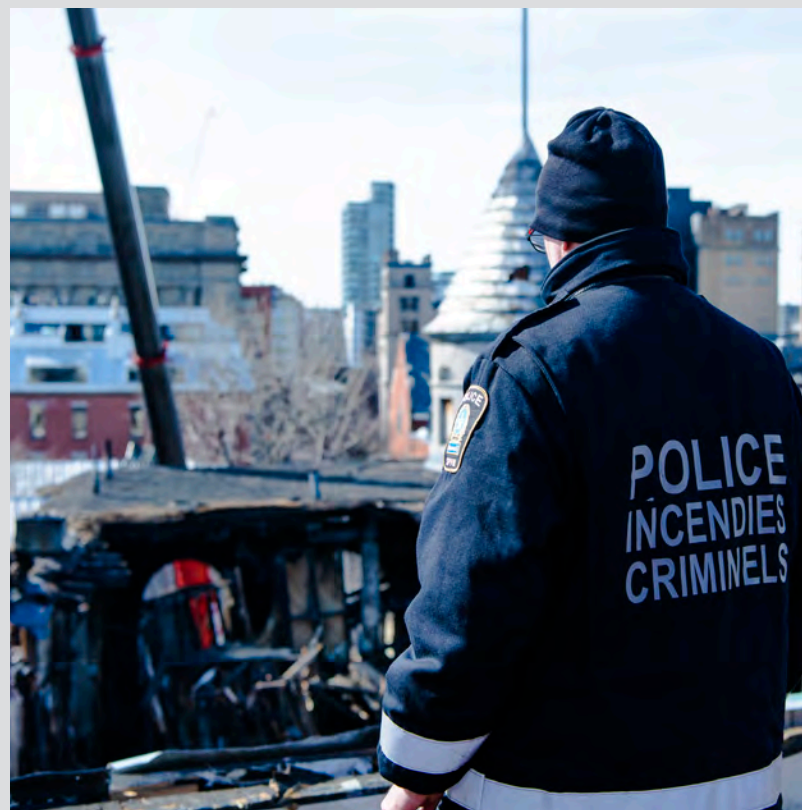
On March 16, 2023, a fire ravaged a 15-unit building at Place D'Youville in Old Montréal. A significant number of resources were deployed to the scene. The Service de sécurité incendie de Montréal, the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal, the coroner in charge of the case, the Laboratoire de sciences judiciaires et de médecine légale and other partners worked tirelessly to remove the victims from the ruins and identify them.

The reconstruction of the event revealed that a total of 22 people were present in the building when the fire started. Among them, seven lost their lives inside the building, nine were injured and taken to hospital and six escaped unharmed. This tragedy and loss of lives will remain etched in our collective memories forever.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

On August 28, 2023, the analysis results collected ruled out an accidental cause. From the outset, every effort was deployed by the Section des crimes majeurs and the Module des incendies criminels et explosifs to shine light on this tragedy. Partners are also collaborating on this complex investigation.

The SPVM sympathizes with the families and loved ones of the victims, who are waiting for answers. The SPVM's continued goal is to identify the perpetrator(s) and collect the evidence required to submit a complete case file to the Directeur des poursuites criminelles et pénales so that charges can be brought.



The increase in assaults observed before the pandemic continues and rose by more than 30% in 2023 compared to the average of the last five years and 13.4% compared to 2022. The majority of assaults reported to the SPVM are level 1 assaults, meaning that they caused little or no bodily harm to the victim. The number of sexual assaults reported to the SPVM in 2023 fell slightly compared to 2022 (-1.2%), but increased by 6.9% compared to the average of the last five years. Interpreting the increase or decrease in the number of sexual offences is always difficult because they are among the least reported offences to police by the victims. The significant increase observed following the end of the pandemic shows that the population is more aware, but also demonstrates a bond of trust between victims and the various players in the judicial system.

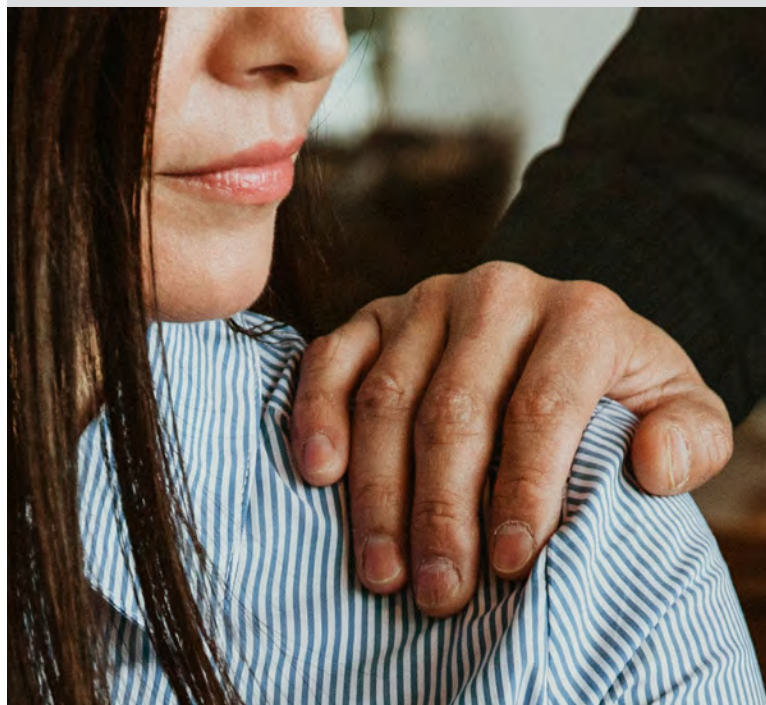
Robberies rose by 39.0% compared to the average of the last five years and more than 25% compared to 2022. This increase is mainly due to robberies in a business and of a person as well as attempted extortion experienced by some merchants in 2023. Other offences against the person increased by 25.6% compared to the 2018 to 2022 average and this is mainly due to the increase in threats reported to the SPVM in 2023.

Violence against women

In 2023, 14 women were murdered, which represents 41% of all homicides and other offences resulting in death that occurred in the SPVM's territory. Of these, one woman was killed as a result of domestic violence and five other girls and women were killed in an intra-family homicide. From January 1 to December 31, 2023, the SPVM responded to 13,509 service calls and recorded 6,529 domestic violence victimizations. This represents 21% of all crimes against the person recorded in Montréal during the year.

Domestic violence events are considered a priority and each complaint recorded at a neighbourhood police station is handled by the investigators at the regional investigation centres. The Section spécialisée en violence conjugale (SSVC) deals with domestic violence complaints that require special attention when the level of danger or risk of homicide is high. The history of domestic violence in the case, the objective severity of the assault (for example, strangulation, injuries) and the significant increase in the frequency and severity of violence and coercive control are relevant factors.

Starting its activities in 2021, this team's mandate is also to manage domestic violence prevention and investigation practices at the SPVM.



CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Infractions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Arson	353	370	386	383	401	538	34.2	42.1
Breaking and entering	7,415	6,994	6,067	5,072	6,306	6,546	3.8	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	4,345	4,321	4,789	6,527	9,583	11,756	22.7	98.8
Petty larceny	24,298	23,879	18,806	19,473	23,754	25,617	7.8	16.2
Possession of stolen goods	474	502	506	530	695	841	21.0	55.3
Fraud	7,401	9,417	9,048	8,618	9,420	10,445	10.9	19.0
Mischief	6,419	6,159	5,875	5,797	6,065	6,641	9.5	9.5
TOTAL	50,705	51,642	45,477	46,400	56,224	62,384	11.0	24.5

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

Crimes against property continued the rise which started last year and rose by 24.5% in 2023 compared to the 2018 to 2022 average and 11.0% compared to 2022. This increase is mainly linked to motor vehicle theft and possession of stolen property, which respectively rose by 98.8% and 55.3% in 2023 compared to the average of the last five years and 22.7% and 21.0% compared to 2022. The number of motor vehicle thefts has increased significantly in the Montréal area since 2020. This phenomenon can be explained by the economic disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and the resulting shortage of new vehicles and parts. The scarce number of vehicles available has increased their value, making them more tempting to thieves. The vast majority of vehicles stolen in Canada are exported to be sold overseas.

In addition to the inconvenience caused to their owners, the rise in vehicle thefts has a significant impact on the public's feeling of safety. As a result, the SPVM has implemented various strategies to combat this scourge, including:

- Mobilizing investigation resources,
- Closely collaborating with partners such as Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), Montréal Port Authority, several police forces in the province and the country, together with insurance companies,
- Simultaneously targeting individuals involved at different levels in vehicle theft network,
- Preventing thefts.

The SPVM's collaboration with its partners helps to improve the effectiveness of operations in locating and seizing stolen vehicles and increasing the number of arrests of individuals linked to export networks. In 2023, the SPVM made 538 arrests and found 6,384 vehicles in its territory that had been stolen in Québec and outside the province.

Another category contributing to the increase in crimes against properties in 2023 was fraud, which was up by 19.0% compared to the average in the last five years and 10.9% compared to 2022. This increase is mainly due to a higher number of frauds by service card fraud (for example, credit card fraud) and by cheque. Breaking and entering rose by 2.8% compared to the average of the last five years. Although the number of breaking and entering incidents did not reach pre-pandemic levels, the significant drop seen in 2020 and 2021 seems to be subsiding and this category of offences rose by 3.8% compared to 2022. Moreover, petty larceny and mischief cases were slightly higher than pre-pandemic levels. The petty larceny category rose by 16.2% compared to the 2018 to 2022 average and 7.8% compared to 2022. All categories of theft (handbag, pickpocketing, shoplifting, etc.) increased in 2023. It is possible that inflation played a role in the situation observed. The rise in the cost of living and financial uncertainty may have encouraged some people to commit thefts.

The number of mischief cases reported to the SPVM in 2023 rose by 9.5% compared to the average of the last five years. This rise also corresponded to 9.5% compared to 2022. Arson rose by 42.1% compared to the average of the last five years and 34.2% compared to 2022. Criminal groups are suspected of being behind some of these arsons in a context of attempted extortion mainly targeting businesses. Like many forms of crime, arsons targeting businesses have no borders and, as a result, the SPVM collaborated with its partners on other police forces to bring the perpetrators of these offences to justice. Investigators from the Module des incendies criminels et explosifs worked tirelessly to solve these crimes. Despite the complexity of the investigations, every effort has been deployed.

OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE

Offences	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Firearm offences ¹⁸	436	344	251	376	433	518	19.6	40.8
Offences against the administration of law and justice	7,046	7,335	5,820	5,553	5,928	6,780	14.4	7.0
Other offences	1,247	1,196	1,333	1,289	1,177	1,372	16.6	9.9
TOTAL	8 729	8 875	7 404	7 218	7 538	8 670	15,0	9,0

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

Other offences under the Criminal Code rose by 9.0% in 2023 compared to the average of the last five years and 15.0% compared to 2022. All categories of offences rose in 2023. More specifically, the number of offences involving firearms and other weapons (offences that do not involve a crime against the person) increased by 40.8% in 2023 compared to the 2018 to 2022 average and 19.6% compared to 2022. This rise is mainly due to an increase in gun ownership and unsafe storage of firearms.

The number of offences against the administration of law and justice was up by 7.0% compared to the average of the last five years and 14.4% compared to 2022, without reaching pre-pandemic levels. This increase from 2022 to 2023 is linked to an increase in bail infractions, escapes from legal custody and public mischief.

¹⁸ Firearm offences not involving a crime against the person.

OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offences	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	2,726	2,083	1,844	1,683	1,602	1,763	10.0	-11.3
Federal law infractions	226	189	191	557	278	290	4.3	0.6
Provincial law infractions	424	438	2 081	6 500	717	401	-44.1	-80.3
Municipal by-laws	15,333	11,959	7,861	7,433	7,304	8,117	11.1	-18.7
TOTAL	18,709	14,669	11,977	16,173	9,901	10,571	6.8	-26.0

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

Not surprisingly, the 26.0% drop in violations of other laws and regulations in 2023 compared to the average of the last five years is due to ending the application of the Public Health Act (provincial law) and the Quarantine Act (federal law). This results in volumes similar to those observed before the pandemic.

Although the number of offences related to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act decreased in comparison to the average of the last five years, SPVM teams dismantled several drug production and distribution networks in 2023. These operations dealt a heavy blow to criminal groups and deprived them of significant sources of income that may be used to finance the purchase of firearms.

FIREARMS

Offences	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
NUMBER OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON IN WHICH A FIREARM WAS PRESENT¹⁹⁻²⁰	427	383	437	516	563	469	-16.7	0.8
Homicides	13 (15)	10 (10)	5 (6)	17 (19)	18 (21)	9 (9)	-50.0 (-57.1)	-28.6 (-36.6)
Attempted murders	34 (39)	33 (39)	57 (78)	52 (71)	44 (60)	36 (53)	-18.2 (-11.7)	-18.2 (-7.7)
Firearm discharges	49	41	71	144	128	96	-25.0	10.9
NUMBER OF FIREARMS RECOVERED	1,221	1,285	1,017	957	1,144	1,079	-5.7	-4.1
Firearms seized ²¹	593	565	711	628	721	643	-10.8	-0.1
Voluntarily surrendered firearms ²²	628	720	306	329	423	436	3.1	-9.4

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

The number of crimes against the person involving the presence or use of a firearm reported to the SPVM in 2023 was stable compared to the average of the last five years, but down by 16.7% compared to 2022. We also observed a slight drop in the number of firearms recovered by the SPVM in 2023 compared to the average of the last five years and compared to 2022. With regard to the three indicators of armed violence used by the SPVM, both the number of incidents and victims of homicides and attempted murders involving the presence or use of a firearm fell in 2023. The number of homicides fell by 57.1% compared to 2022 and 36.6% compared to the average of the last five years, while attempted murders fell by 11.7% and 7.7% for the same periods. Firearm discharges decreased by 25.0% compared to 2022, but rose by 10.9% compared to the average of the last five years. As was the case in the last two years, a greater awareness among Montrealers of the role they can play in helping the SPVM fight armed violence and, consequently, the growth in the volume

of service calls relating to gunshots may explain this constant increase at least in part. These three categories of crimes against the person consequently saw an overall decrease by 25.8% in 2023 compared to 2022. This drop observed in the city can mainly be explained by the various strategies used by SPVM units: police visibility, criminal investigations, prevention and intelligence.

The SPVM cannot achieve this alone: the public's cooperation is crucial in the fight against armed violence. Anyone with information that could help police officers is asked to contact 911 or a [neighbourhood police station](#). It is also possible to contact Info-Crime Montréal anonymously and confidentially at 514-393-1133 or via the [form available online](#).

19 These are crimes against the person (any type) where there is reference to presence or use of a firearm.

20 Number of events (number of victims).

21 "Firearms seized" includes the following categories: used as a weapon, seized with a warrant, seized without a warrant, preventive seizure, evidence, recovered, found and abandoned.

22 "Voluntarily surrendered firearms" includes the following categories: amnesty, voluntary surrender/relinquishment and handover by a citizen.

PRIORITY 3



Better strategies to fight armed violence

At the beginning of summer 2023, the strategies used to combat armed violence were improved by the launch of Collectives. They are made up of police officers and civilian personnel with diverse expertise. They work based on intelligence and focus on individuals who exhibit at-risk behaviours in relation to armed violence. They concentrate on identified or potential suspects as well as direct or collateral victims to avoid reprisals. They also take preventative action by offering alternatives to violence to targeted individuals, with the collaboration of community and institutional players.

Moreover, preventative and post-incident measures are taken throughout the year by community relations officers, consultation officers, community development advisors and the Équipe multidisciplinaire d'intervention dans les écoles (EMIE).



CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL CASES

	2022			2023		
	Adult MEA ²³	Minors		Adult MEA	Minors	
		MEA	SMA ²⁴		MEA	SMA
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON						
Homicides	17	3	0	12	0	0
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	49	4	0	53	2	0
Assaults	6,098	268	42	6,513	310	58
Sexual assaults	372	37	4	418	43	5
Robberies	790	152	2	957	167	4
Other offences against the person	2,522	133	31	2,762	155	24
SUBTOTAL	9,848	597	79	10,715	677	91
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY						
Arson	23	2	0	66	9	3
Breaking and entering	1,033	11	6	1,065	48	33
Motor vehicle theft	297	25	5	457	70	0
Petty larceny	2,437	64	175	2,707	75	184
Possession of stolen goods	444	34	3	481	67	5
Fraud	486	22	10	529	18	2
Mischief	566	23	23	574	29	16
SUBTOTAL	5,286	181	222	5,879	316	243
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE						
Firearm offences	215	28	10	251	30	10
Offences against the administration of law and justice	4,722	147	14	5,037	229	20
Other offences	367	10	7	447	21	0
SUBTOTAL	5,304	185	31	5,735	280	30
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	20,438	963	332	22,329	1,273	364
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS						
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	1,277	55	8	1,428	35	8
Federal law infractions	229	1	0	251	5	0
Provincial law infractions	1,548	42	5	287	22	4
Municipal by-laws	7,483	216	1	8,425	288	0
SUBTOTAL	10,537	314	14	10,391	350	12
OVERALL TOTAL	30,975	1,277	346	32,720	1,623	376

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

²³ MEA: incident with charges laid.

²⁴ Incident with no charges laid where the suspect is a minor. The statutes of activities included in this category are primarily diversion cases where a complaint was withdrawn or an extrajudicial measure was applied under the Youth Criminal Justice Act (discretionary power, warning or referral to alternative justice).



PRIORITY 2



The SPVM is tuned in to Montréal populations

NEW POLICE INTEGRATION PROGRAM

Since August 28, 2023, recruits hired by the SPVM have been following the completely new police integration program (PIFP) over a 23-week period. This program has been fully redesigned to better reflect Montréal realities and accordingly better equip future police officers from the start of their career at the SPVM.

Theoretical and practical training (3 weeks)

Recruits will become familiar with the special features of policing at the SPVM. They are also trained on different types of police interventions adapted to Montréal realities during experiential learning with actors.

Immersion MTL (5 weeks)

Partners will host recruits, without a uniform or a weapon, so they can experience their reality with them, within their organization or institution, in their community, with absolute humility and respect. The immersive experiences offered differ depending on the mission and capacities of the host organizations and institutions. They are also aimed at preparing recruits so that they can better interact and better consider sensitive interventions with diverse populations in Montréal. The themes addressed include homelessness, mental health, Indigenous communities, domestic violence and young people.

Integration in neighbourhood police station (15 weeks)

Recruit intake and integration is a collective process aimed at building a climate of trust and quickly developing the sense of belonging and autonomy of recruits. As part of the Recruit Intake and Integration Program (PAIR), officers accompany recruits on joining a neighbourhood police station, with the support of their team members. Known as PAIR officers, these experienced police officers help recruits to more effectively integrate into their group, their working environment and their tasks.

In concrete terms in 2023, 53 recruits completed the PIFP in its entirety while 76 recruits started the program and finished at the beginning of 2024.

HATE CRIMES OR INCIDENTS

	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES REPORTED	212	353	66.5
Ethnicity, national origin or skin colour	118	140	18.6
Language	4	1	-75.0
Religion	50	137	174.0
Sex	13	18	38.5
Age	0	1	---
Mental or physical disability	2	1	-50.0
Sexual orientation, identity or gender expression	20	52	160.0
Xenophobia / immigration / newcomers to Canada	1	2	100.0
Other similar factors (political, ideological)	4	1	-75.0
NUMBER OF HATE INCIDENTS REPORTED	72	171	137.5
Ethnicity, national origin or skin colour	35	53	51.4
Language	0	1	---
Religion	21	89	323.8
Sex	6	7	16.7
Age	0	0	---
Mental or physical disability	0	0	---
Sexual orientation, identity or gender expression	9	12	33.3
Xenophobia / immigration / newcomers to Canada	1	9	800.0
Other similar factors (political, ideological)	0	0	---

Analyzing hate incidents and crimes is always a sensitive exercise since it is influenced by several factors, including the global situation and international conflicts. In 2023, Montréal citizens reported 353 hate crimes and 171 hate incidents. This represents a 66.5% rise in hate crimes reported to the SPVM and a 137.5% rise in hate incidents compared to 2022²⁵.

Almost 40% of hate crimes reported in 2023 targeted a person's ethnic or national origin, or skin colour (39.7%), a similar proportion of hate crimes targeted a person's religion (38.8%) and just under 15% targeted a person's sexual orientation, gender identity or expression. The rise in hate crimes reported in 2023 is directly due to the increase in these three categories of hate crime motivations.

More than half (52.0%) of hate incidents reported in 2023 targeted a person's religion, almost one out of three incidents targeted a person's ethnic or national origin, or skin colour (31.0%) and 7.0% targeted a person's sexual orientation, gender identity or expression. The significant increase in hate incidents reported to the SPVM in 2023 is mainly due to

a rise in incidents targeting a person's religion (+68 cases) as well as ethnic or national origin, or skin colour (+18 cases).

Reporting these crimes or incidents, notwithstanding their seriousness, and vigilance are practices to be encouraged. If you are a victim of or witness to a hate crime or incident, resources are available to help you.

TO REPORT:

- a hate crime, call 911 or go to a [neighbourhood police station](#).
- a hate incident, you can also go to a neighbourhood police station or complete an [online police report](#).

²⁵ The low number of hate crimes and incidents makes it difficult to use variation percentages. Readers are instead advised to refer to the numbers presented.



Conflict In The Middle East

Since October 7, 2023, in the wake of the conflict in the Middle East, several incidents targeting the communities concerned occurred in Montréal. The Service de police de la Ville de Montréal consequently focused its interventions on prioritizing a response based on respect, neutrality and empathy. All resources were mobilized to ensure public safety, in terms of presence in the field, investigations and collaboration with the targeted communities.

As a result, the SPVM took various measures to maintain peace and safety for the whole population. Visibility was stepped up in the vicinity of places of interest for the communities concerned, such as places of worship and schools. On top of patrol officers from neighbourhood police stations (PDQ) and the Module incidents et crimes haineux (MICH), many SPVM units are providing support.

In addition, the SPVM is in close communication with community representatives. Regular meetings were held to talk, review the situation and listen to the concerns of these populations. These meetings helped to:

- Understand the insecurity in neighbourhoods linked to the conflict,
- Reiterate individual rights and freedoms in relation to demonstrations and freedom of expression,
- Adjust the SPVM's visibility plans,
- Demystify hate crimes and hate incidents,
- Provide information on how to report these offences,
- Demystify the SPVM's supervision of a demonstration and limits under the Charter and some case law.



Fight against systemic discrimination

The SPVM applies a zero tolerance policy to all forms of discrimination. The Director directly spoke to executives of the organization so that they take action on this matter. A video for all staff was also recorded to remind everyone about their duty to take action in the face of all forms of racism or discrimination, both inside and outside the SPVM.

In June 2023, the SPVM received the second report on *Police Stops and Racial Profiling*, drawn up by an independent research team. Although the SPVM did not go ahead with the recommendation to order a moratorium on all police stops that are not justified by the investigation of a specific crime or by reasonable suspicion of an illegal activity, many concrete initiatives were launched to combat systemic discrimination up to December 31, 2023:

- General tour by the Director: more than 135 meetings with over 300 community and institutional partners as well as citizens,
- Expansion of the AEC Police Diversity program (diversity or social profile),
- With the collaboration of the Bureau de lutte au racisme et aux discriminations systémiques, launch of a new police integration program,
- Perpetuation of the team of coaches in police stops,
- Placing the Équité, de la diversité et de l'inclusion (EDI) unit under the SPVM Director's office.





Moreover, several meetings with partners were held, in particular with the Canadian Muslim Forum as part of the commemoration of the Québec mosque attack, and with the Jewish Federation of Canada. The SPVM also participated in the summit organized by the Center for Research-Action on Race Relations (CRARR), in a meeting bringing together eight organizations representing Black English-speaking communities in Montréal or an event with seven of the largest organizations working in the field of homelessness in Montréal.

More than 10,500 activities carried out by community relations officers helped directly reach almost 360,000 citizens.

The SPVM will increase efforts in 2024 to continue to combat all forms of discrimination.

PRIORITY 2



ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES LAUNCHED BY THE SPVM IN 2023 TO PROMOTE EQUITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

1. Discussion workshops were organized for different groups, including managers, training staff, new executives and recruits, to raise awareness on issues relating to EDI, racism and discrimination.
2. Several working groups were formed to integrate EDI into the SPVM's practices and policies to prioritize attraction and retention of diverse profiles.
3. Help was offered to internal support networks²⁶. These employee groups are autonomous support networks which contribute to making the organization a professional environment based on equity, diversity and inclusion and free from all forms of discrimination.
4. Action was taken to promote diversity at the SPVM, including presentations, participation on internal and external committees, and forums on equity and inclusion.

In sum, the SPVM implemented a series of initiatives and action to create a professional equitable, diversified and inclusive environment, while combating racism and discrimination.

²⁶ At the time of publication of this review, the SPVM has four internal support networks: the Comité diversité sexuelle et de genre (CDSG), the Regroupement des employé.e.s Noir.e.s et Afro-descendant.e.s du SPVM (RENA), the Réseau de policiers et de civils arabophones du SPVM (RPCA) and the Comité d'ambassadrices de la condition féminine au SPVM (PluriELLES).

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

The SPVM carries out more than one million interventions annually, whether in response to a 911 emergency call or initiated by police officers, in addition to providing services at the many public events that take place in the Montréal area (more than 2,500 crowd control services in 2023). Police personnel have a set of tools they can use as needed during individual interventions or for crowd management. These tools are specific to each situation and differ depending on the nature of the intervention.

USE OF INTERMEDIATE WEAPONS BY POLICE OFFICERS

	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
PEPPER SPRAY	319	369	+
TELESCOPIC BATON	68	56	-
TASER	484	586	+
Demonstration	430	492	+
Projection	52	90	+
Contact	2	4	+
INTERMEDIATE IMPACT PROJECTILE WEAPON	6	17	+
CHEMICAL IRRITANT			
Number of events	6	31	+
Number of uses	12	41	+

USE OF FIREARMS BY POLICE OFFICERS

	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
NUMBER OF EVENTS²⁷	2	4	+
People injured	0	0	=
Deceased persons	2	0	-

COMPILATION OF THE NUMBER OF CROWD CONTROL SERVICES

	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
Demonstrations	470	554	+
Other types of crowd control	1,489	2,023	+
TOTAL OF CROWD CONTROL SERVICES	1,959	2,577	+

²⁷ Whenever a citizen or suspect is injured during a police intervention, the case is submitted to the Directeur des poursuites criminelles et pénales and must be investigated by the Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes.



POLICE PURSUITS OF VEHICLES

	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
NUMBER OF POLICE PURSUITS	25	21	-
NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	0	0	=
NUMBER OF INJURED RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	4	2	-
Suspects	3	1	-
Police	0	0	=
Citizens	1	1	=
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	9	5	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING AN SPVM VEHICLE	1	0	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A SUSPECT'S VEHICLE	8	5	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A CITIZEN'S VEHICLE OR A PEDESTRIAN	5	2	-

HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

More than ever, road safety is one of the priorities of the SPVM and every neighbourhood police station. Beyond the statistics, tragedies have unfolded. The SPVM works tirelessly to ensure that the road network is safe for all users and particularly for the most vulnerable. Patrol units strive every day to enforce the Highway Safety Code and carry out spot operations to address local issues, and recurring accident risk situations. Intersection offences, distracted driving, speeding and not wearing a seat belt are the main road safety offences.

In 2023, like every year, the SPVM implemented a schedule of corporate operations and participated with all Québec police forces in the National concerted operations (NCOs). These large-scale campaigns targeted:

- road sharing,
- alcohol- and drug-impaired driving,
- excessive speed,
- distracted driving and reckless behaviour.

We also highlight that the SPVM innovated in 2023 with the 'living radar' project with the participation of school children at the start of the school year, which aimed to trigger immediate awareness of the dangers of excessive speed in school areas.



On average every year, seven out of ten collisions involve property damage exclusively (71.0% in 2023) and nearly 30% involve minor injuries. Unfortunately, nearly 1% of collisions recorded annually involve a seriously injured or deceased person.

The SPVM reiterates the importance it places on road safety and will step up its prevention and repression efforts to influence user behaviour on our roads in 2024.



COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY

Type of collisions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	24 (24)	28 (28)	29 (30)	25 (25)	30 (31)	29 (29)	-3.3 (-6.5)	6.6 (5.1)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries	166	132	136	106	127	130	2.4	-2.5
Number of collisions involving minor injuries	4,644	4,479	3,006	4,060	4,259	4,425	3.9	8.2
							2022/2023	2023/ 4-year ²⁸ average (%)
Number of collisions involving property damage	26,803	14,660	10,100	10,036	11,261	11,237	-0.2	-2.4
TOTAL	31,637	19,299	13,271	14,227	15,676	15,821	0.9	1.3

Source: SAAQ. 2023 data confirmed on April 22, 2024.

Since the significant decrease observed in 2020, there has been a gradual increase in the number of collisions in the Montréal area, approaching pre-pandemic levels. More specifically, the number of collisions involving property damage fell by 2.4% in 2023 compared to the average of the last four years and represented a very similar volume to 2022. The number of collisions with minor injuries rose by 8.2% compared to the average of the last five years and 3.9% compared to 2022. For these two categories of collisions, we are basically seeing a return to volumes similar to those before 2020. The return to work in hybrid mode may have affected the road safety record for 2023 and will continue to do so over the next few years.

Unfortunately, in 2023, there was a 6.6% increase in fatal collisions and a 5.1% increase in deaths compared to the average of the last five years. However, when compared to 2022, this aspect of the road safety record slightly improved and showed a decrease by 3.3% in fatal collisions and 6.5% in deaths. The number of collisions involving serious injuries fell by 2.5% compared to the 2018 to 2022 average, despite a rise by 2.4% from 2022 to 2023.

²⁸ Due to significant changes in how hit and run offences are quantified, it would be wrong to interpret some of the 2023 statistics compared to the average of the last five years. The Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ) has been offering the public various options since December 2018 to prove that they communicated with a police force. The December 2019 change in focus and the move to 9000 codes in the Module d'information policière (MIP) explain the significant change in statistics starting in 2019. As a result, a number of hit and run offences that were previously counted under the Highway Safety Code are now included in the category associated with the Criminal Code. On the other hand, a hit and run without any investigative evidence is no longer counted.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY - CYCLISTS

Type of collisions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	3 (3)	0 (0)	1 (1)	5 (5)	1 (1)	2 (2)	100.0 (100.0)	--
Number of collisions involving serious injuries (number of injured)	20 (20)	11 (11)	22 (21)	23 (23)	21 (20)	21 (20)	0.0 (0.0)	8.2 (5.3)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries (number of injured)	587 (581)	533 (533)	445 (442)	574 (577)	543 (541)	620 (622)	14.2 (15.0)	15.6 (16.3)
TOTAL	610 (605)	544 (544)	468 (464)	602 (605)	565 (562)	643 (644)	13.8 (14.6)	15.3 (15.8)

Source: SAAQ. 2023 data confirmed on April 22, 2024.

As Montréal is a city that prefers active transportation, the SPVM must ensure safe road sharing for all users and is working to achieve this. In collaboration with its partners, the SPVM analyzes each collision and the factors that contributed to the incident to provide concrete solutions when problems are identified.

More than nine out of ten collisions involving cyclists each year involve minor injuries, just over 3% involve serious injuries and less than 1% involve a fatality. The year 2023 shows an increase in the number of collisions involving cyclists, both compared to 2022 and the average of the last five years. Among the collisions involving cyclists in 2023, there were two deaths, 20 serious injuries and 622 minor injuries.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY - PEDESTRIANS

Type of collisions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	18 (18)	24 (24)	18 (18)	11 (11)	20 (20)	15 (15)	-25.0 (-25.0)	-17.6 (-17.6)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries (number of injured)	87 (89)	68 (74)	22 (21)	40 (46)	70 (71)	57 (64)	-18.6 (-9.9)	-0.7 (6.3)
Number of collisions involving minor injuries (number of injured)	1,064 (1,112)	1,065 (1,093)	635 (655)	756 (767)	861 (884)	953 (972)	10.7 (10.0)	8.8 (7.7)
TOTAL	1,169 (1,219)	1,157 (1,191)	705 (724)	807 (824)	951 (973)	1,025 (1,051)	7.8 (8.0)	7.0 (6.6)

Source: SAAQ. 2023 data confirmed on April 22, 2024.

In 2023, nine out of ten collisions involving pedestrians involved minor injuries, just over 5% involved serious injuries and less than 2% involved a fatality.

Since the significant decrease observed in 2020 due to the pandemic, there has been a gradual increase in the number of collisions involving pedestrians. This trend continued in 2023, which recorded a 7.0% increase compared to the average of the last five years and 7.8% since 2022, approaching the volumes observed before 2020. Among the collisions involving pedestrians in 2023, there were 15 deaths, 64 serious injuries and 972 minor injuries.



What's new for the Module Enquêtes collisions

The implementation of the SPVM new structure in October 2023 enabled the Module Enquêtes collisions (MEC) to improve its services as it now falls under the remit of criminal investigations. Its members accordingly benefit from additional training and more specialized investigation techniques.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Offences	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
						2022/2023	2023/ 4-year average (%)
DAINGEROUS DRIVING							
Dangerous driving causing death	1	1	3	0	2	--	60.0
Dangerous driving causing bodily harm	10	15	14	12	16	33.3	25.5
Dangerous driving of a motor vehicle	63	82	143	154	371	140.9	235.7
SUBTOTAL	74	98	160	166	389	134.3	212.4
IMPAIRED DRIVING							
Impaired driving causing death	0	0	1	2	0	--	-100.0
Impaired driving causing bodily harm	20	20	18	23	23	0.0	13.6
Impaired driving	2,076	1,259	1,124	1,412	1,346	-4.7	-8.3
SUBTOTAL	2,096	1,279	1,143	1,437	1,369	-4.7	-8.0
DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE WHEN PROHIBITED							
Criminal Code	167	101	101	113	86	-23.9	-28.6
SUBTOTAL	167	101	101	113	86	-23.9	-28.6
HIT AND RUN							
Criminal Code	1,412	4,371	4,634	5,164	5,502	6.5	41.2
Highway Safety Code	5,130	294	293	326	381	16.9	-74.8
SUBTOTAL	6,542	4,665	4,927	5,490	5,883	7.2	8.8
OVERALL TOTAL	8,879	6,143	6,331	7,206	7,727	7.2	8.2

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

The number of road offences reported to the SPVM in 2023 rose by 8.2% compared to the average of the last four years and 7.2% compared to 2022. More specifically, there was a significant rise in dangerous driving in the SPVM's territory in 2023, which was due to the increase in dangerous driving of a motor vehicle with no injuries. At the present time, the most probable hypothesis is that the increase observed since 2021 may be linked to the upsurge in vehicle theft. In 2023, there were two dangerous driving incidents causing death and 16 dangerous driving incidents causing bodily harm.

Impaired driving incidents fell in 2023 compared to 2022 and compared to the average of the last four years. Every year, impaired driving incidents with no injuries represent more than 98% of incidents in this category of offences and in 2023, they dropped by 4.7% compared to 2022 and 8.0% compared to the 2019 to 2022 average. Incidents of driving a motor vehicle when prohibited were also down in 2023.

Hit and runs represent the most frequently reported category of offences to the SPVM. More than three out of four traffic offences (76.1%) reported in the SPVM's territory in 2023 fell into this category. Hit and runs rose by 7.2% in 2023 compared to 2022 and 8.8% compared to the average of the last four years.

TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED BY REGION

Offences	West	South	North	East	Other ²⁹	Total SPVM
Moving offences	54,112	31,251	48,819	33,055	27,730	194,967
Speed offences	14,328	3,019	7,769	8,926	21,446	55,488
Parking offences (issued by police officers)	17,686	25,004	22,472	16,327	8,957	90,446
TOTAL	86,126	59,272	79,060	58,308	58,133	340,901

Source: Computerized Violation Reporting System (CVRS), dated February 19, 2024

TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED BY YEAR

Infractions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Moving offences	332,633	242,007	169,015	209,398	201,336	194,967	-3.2	-15.6
Speed offences	87,839	59,431	50,711	62,358	47,770	55,488	16.2	-10.0
Parking offences (issued by police officers)	204,054	164,287	112,325	122,819	110,727	90,446	-18.3	-36.7
TOTAL	624,526	465,725	332,051	394,575	359,833	340,901	-5.3	-21.7

Source: Computerized Violation Reporting System (CVRS).

²⁹ These are tickets issued by police officers from units other than the PDQ (Section de la sécurité routière, Section soutien et interventions spécialisées, Section des patrouilles spécialisées, etc.)



LICENSE PLATE RECOGNITION SYSTEM (LPRS)

Traffic tickets issued	2020	2021	2022	2023 ³⁰	Variation 2022/2023
OFFENCES RELATING TO VEHICLE REGISTRATION	1,557	3,254	3,175	327	-89.7
Vehicle not registered in the owner's name	5	2	9	0	--
Registration fee not paid by the due date	1,112	1,939	1,888	163	-91.4
Registration fee not paid following expiration	92	259	220	28	-87.3
Prohibited from driving	348	1,054	1,058	136	-87.1
OFFENCES CONCERNING DRIVER'S LICENCE	515	1,446	1,377	149	-89.2
Failure to hold a driver's licence of the appropriate class	42	78	134	16	-88.1
Unpaid licence	213	549	502	43	-91.4
Penalty - unpaid fine or other sanction (except Criminal Code and demerit points)	240	734	676	87	-87.1
Penalty (Criminal Code)	2	7	4	0	--
Penalty (demerit points)	18	78	61	3	-95.1
OTHER OFFENCES	533	1,113	897	111	-87.6
TOTAL	2,605	5,813	5,449	587	-89.2

TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED TO CYCLISTS AND PEDESTRIANS

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variation	
							2022/2023	2023/ 5-year average (%)
Cyclists	12,285	8,685	5,296	7,012	7,124	8,449	+	4.6
Pedestrians	22,826	15,214	8,761	7,786	6,001	5,212	-	-57.0
TOTAL	35,111	23,899	14,057	14,798	13,125	13,661	+	-32.4

Source: Computerized Violation Reporting System (CVRS), dated January 18, 2024.

³⁰ The drop in the number of traffic tickets issued via LPRS is linked to the change of IT system used by the Société d'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ) in spring 2023.

ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Origin of the requests	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
Citizens, lawyers and journalists	3,608	4,355	20.7
Insurance companies	2,752	2,206	-19.8
Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)	135	164	21.5
Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse (CDPDJ)	44	44	0.0
Parole Board of Canada (PBC)	113	167	47.8
Director of Youth Protection (DYP)	614	922	50.2
Compensation for the Victims of Crime Initiative (VCI)	83	58	-30.1
Police force	316	550	74.1
Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ)	91	121	33.0
Correctional Service Canada (CSC)	307	184	-40.1
Requests from internal partners (CM, SIM, VDM and other associated cities)	68	149	119.1
Subpoenas (TAL, IVAC, MSS, TAT, etc.)	103	64	-37.9
Other agencies	122	134	9.8
TOTAL	8,356	9,118	9.1

Types of requests	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
Documents containing personal information	8,183	8,915	8.9
Administrative documents	173	203	17.3
TOTAL	8,356	9,118	9.1



Did you know?

Every year, almost 98% of requests for access to information received by the SPVM concern documents containing personal information. These requests require rigorous analysis and redaction to protect information that could put the privacy and/or safety of individuals at risk.

Due to the implementation of a new tracking system for requests for access to information at the beginning of 2023, the following two tables provide a picture of requests for access to information received in 2023 and processed before the end of the year. Every year, a number of requests cannot be answered before the end of the year and are consequently carried over to the next year for processing.

Request processing times in 2023	Documents containing personal information (%)	Administrative documents (%)	Total (%)
0 to 20 days	2,602 (36.1)	32 (23.9)	2,634 (35.9)
21 to 30 days	314 (4.4)	15 (11.2)	329 (4.5)
31 days and more	4,289 (59.5)	87 (64.9)	4,376 (59.6)
TOTAL	7,205 (100.0)	134 (100.0)	7,339 (100.0)

Decisions taken by the SPVM in 2023	Documents containing personal information (%)	Administrative documents (%)	Total (%)
Authorized	221 (3.1)	24 (17.9)	235 (3.2)
Partially authorized	4,553 (63.2)	46 (34.3)	4,599 (62.7)
Refused	1,010 (14.0)	36 (26.9)	1,046 (14.3)
Other	1,431 (19.9)	28 (20.9)	1,459 (19.9)
TOTAL	7,205 (100.0)	134 (100.0)	7,339 (100.0)

FILES PROCESSED BY THE BUREAU DU SERVICE AUX CITOYENS

Number of files opened	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
Complaints	2,182	2,136	-
Comments ³¹	734	613	-
Requests for information	945	483	-
TOTAL	3,861	3,232	-

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Number of accidents ³²	2022 ³³	2023	Variation 2022/2023
Police officers	685	243	-
Civilian employees	20	21	+
TOTAL	705	264	-

ORGAN DONATION AND SPVM STAFF

SPVM contribution to the canadian organ donation association	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
Transport of organs and medical teams	229	271	+
Number of police volunteers	140	165	+

³¹ Including compliments.

³² The data may fluctuate depending on the date when the data are extracted. For instance, they may vary if there are legal challenges or an onset of injuries over time.

³³ Statistics updated for 2022.

POLICE ACT

ALLEGATIONS OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE³⁴

	2022 (to December 31, 2022)	2022 (to December 31, 2023)	2023 (to December 31, 2023)
TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES OPENED	119	119	125
NUMBER OF CASES IN PROCESS	48	11	59
NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED	71	108	65
Investigations with charges laid (MEA) (SPVM police officers)	5	7	3
MEA investigations (police officers other than SPVM)	0	0	1
SMA investigations without charges / inactive / unfounded (SPVM police officers)	52	81	56
SMA investigations / inactive / unfounded (police officers other than SPVM)	13	19	3
SMA investigations / inactive / unfounded (unknown person)	0	0	0
MEA investigations (persons not subject to the <i>Police Act</i>)	0	0	0
MEA investigations / inactive / unfounded (persons not subject to the <i>Police Act</i>)	1	1	3
CASES COMPLETED THROUGH THE JUDICIAL PROCESS			
SPVM police officers found guilty	0	3	0
SPVM police officers found not guilty	0	1	0
Police officers not from SPVM found guilty	0	0	0
Police officers not from SPVM found not guilty	0	0	0
Individuals other than police officers found guilty	0	0	0
Individuals other than police officers found not guilty	0	0	0
CASES HANDLED BY CATEGORY OF PERSON			
Case involving an SPVM police officer	0	0	2
Case involving a police officer other than SPVM	19	19	14
Case involving an unknown person	1	1	1
<i>Case involving a person not subject to the Police Act</i>	1	1	4
Case involving a police officer from the SPVM who is under investigation by another police force	98	98	104

³⁴ The statistics are updated based on the year the file was opened.

Note: Criminal allegation files were officially transferred to the Sûreté du Québec (SQ) on March 22, 2017. Since then, the SQ has continued to handle criminal files.



APPLICATION OF SECTION 119³⁵ OF THE *POLICE ACT*

	2022 (to December 31, 2022)	2022 (to December 31, 2023)	2023 (to December 31, 2023)
NUMBER OF CASES OPENED³⁶	0	0	1
NUMBER OF CLOSED CASES	0	0	1
Number of cases resulting in disciplinary suspension (number of days)	0	0	0
Number of dismissals	0	0	0
Number of losses of jurisdiction	0	0	1
NUMBER OF CASES PENDING (APPEALS) OR DEFERRED	0	0	0

³⁵ First paragraph, section 119, *Police Act*: Any police officer or special constable who is found guilty, in any place, of an act or omission referred to in subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 115 that is triable only on indictment, shall, once the judgment has become res judicata, be automatically dismissed.

Second paragraph: A disciplinary sanction of dismissal must, once the judgment concerned has become res judicata, be imposed on any police officer or special constable who is found guilty, in any place, of such an act or omission punishable on summary conviction or by indictment, unless the police officer or special constable shows that specific circumstances justify another sanction.

³⁶ No cases opened under the first paragraph.

BY-LAW RESPECTING THE INTERNAL DISCIPLINE OF SPVM POLICE OFFICERS

	2022 (to December 31, 2022)	2022 (to December 31, 2023)	2023 (to December 31, 2023)
NUMBER OF DISCIPLINARY CASES OPENED³⁸	59	65	92
Number of cases in process or pending	21	25	40
Number of cases awaiting a hearing	14	2	5
Number of cases closed	24	38	47
Unfounded	7	8	10
SMA: by management	1	4	8
SMA: section 14	2	3	5
SMA	1	1	5
SMA: loss of jurisdiction	0	2	0
SMA: prescription (section 16)	0	0	0
MEA: management (section 17)	13	20	9
MEA: prosecuting officer (SAI)	0	0	2
Inactive	0	0	8
NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED IN OPEN DISCIPLINARY CASES	75	84	109
SANCTIONS RELATED TO CLOSED MEA CASES			
Number of reprimands	17	23	3
Number of disciplinary suspension days	12	20	39
Number of disciplinary transfers	0	0	0
Number of demotions	0	0	0
Number of dismissals	0	0	0
NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF PENALTIES	24	24	22
Number of requests granted	20	20	19
Number of requests partially granted	0	0	0
Number of requests denied or deferred	4	4	3

ETHICS³⁸ AND BUREAU DES ENQUÊTES INDÉPENDANTES³⁹

	2022	2023	Variation 2022/2023
ETHICS			
Number of complaints received by the Police Ethics Commissioner	566	668	+
BUREAU DES ENQUÊTES INDÉPENDANTES			
Cases opened	13	6	-

For additional information, please refer to the publications of the [Commissaire à la déontologie policière](#) and the [Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes](#).

³⁷ In 2022, 6 disciplinary cases with criminal allegations were processed since the publication of the last annual review. The statistics are updated according to the year the case was opened.

³⁸ Since 2018, the statistics have come from the Police Ethics Commissioner.

³⁹ Since 2017, the statistics have come from the Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes.

SPVM ROADMAP

The SPVM has developed strategic planning for the 2024 to 2026 period. All police and civilian executives together with professionals at the SPVM were consulted to draw up this planning. Public consultations of partners and Montrealers were also carried out regarding the challenges facing the SPVM. On the basis of this process, the following orientations were decided:

ORIENTATION 1:

Earning the trust of the population, all populations

This orientation aims to strengthen the bond of trust between the populations of Montréal and police officers to establish mutual respect, a better understanding of others and reciprocal exchanges. To carry out their work to the best of their abilities, police officers need to be able to count on the support of all populations, understand their realities and demonstrate equity, professionalism and irreproachable people skills. The populations of Montréal deserve to be served by a police force that they trust and that represents them. Earning the trust of citizens means that it can never be taken for granted and that it is given to us in accordance with our daily actions and behaviours.

ORIENTATION 2:

Providing reassurance to the public and being feared by the criminal world

The importance of strengthening the Montréal population's feeling of safety while taking proactive action against crime is highlighted. While prevention is an essential part of our work, deterrence and repression remain essential. To this end, the SPVM wishes to send a clear message to the criminal world that it is not welcome on its territory.

The SPVM's actions must have a dissuasive effect on the criminal world and a reassuring effect for citizens, so that Montreal remains a safe, livable city, and not one favored by the criminal world. To reassure the public, the Service intends to expand its service offering, making it easier for citizens to contact a police officer, while still having access to services adapted to contemporary realities. In addition, prevention and communication activities that focus as much on issues

affecting the whole territory as on local issues will help to increase people's sense of security. Lastly, the development of innovative practices and state-of-the-art expertise in public safety will lead to more intense pressure on the criminal world.

ORIENTATION 3:

Fully regaining the capacity to act

To better serve citizens and mobilize its employees, an organization needs to be solid, autonomous and at the leading-edge of knowledge and technology. In the face of significant criminal, financial, technological and social challenges and out of concern to adapt to new realities, the SPVM needs to establish the essential conditions to achieve its mission while demonstrating agility and efficiency. Fully regaining the capacity to act will revitalize the commitment and pride of police officers and civilian personnel and, accordingly, the excellence of the service provided to citizens. This orientation is indispensable to achieve the first two orientations.

These three major orientations can only be achieved with the support of all members of the SPVM, police officers and civilian personnel, committed partners as well as citizens. The SPVM is aware of the challenges to be addressed and the efforts to be pursued, while remaining optimistic because together we can achieve great things.

The SPVM wishes to thank all populations of Montréal for their confidence.



Appendix: Detailed Crime Tables

APPENDIX

CRIMES BY MONTH

Offences	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON													
Homicides	1	1	11	0	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	0	31
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Attempted murders	9	7	8	7	6	8	20	7	10	9	2	17	110
Assaults	1,221	1,234	1,407	1,474	1,646	1,732	1,633	1,584	1,613	1,576	1,436	1,378	17,934
Sexual assaults	155	177	200	172	207	211	189	150	202	182	195	142	2,182
Robberies	267	206	288	228	277	264	272	259	282	266	277	225	3,111
Other offences against the person	548	595	634	622	728	715	685	612	633	670	635	561	7,638
SUBTOTAL	2,201	2,220	2,548	2,503	2,868	2,933	2,803	2,614	2,742	2,705	2,547	2,325	31,009
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY													
Arson	29	30	44	58	76	66	48	36	35	46	39	31	538
Breaking and entering	535	410	505	496	526	485	540	608	624	717	620	480	6,546
Motor vehicle theft	932	802	961	1,002	1,115	1,071	1,143	1,233	910	936	873	778	11,756
Petty larceny	1,876	1,592	1,920	1,890	2,365	2,289	2,331	2,388	2,306	2,298	2,340	2,022	25,617
Possession of stolen goods	66	49	45	70	79	96	60	93	84	75	60	64	841
Fraud	743	739	930	779	918	799	857	973	817	927	998	965	10,445
Mischief	444	377	523	521	570	493	583	642	568	619	696	605	6,641
SUBTOTAL	4,625	3,999	4,928	4,816	5,649	5,299	5,562	5,973	5,344	5,618	5,626	4,945	62,384
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE													
Firearm offences	38	25	43	38	52	61	47	49	40	47	45	33	518
Offences against the administration of law and justice	554	484	522	509	665	565	589	622	547	580	590	553	6,780
Other offences	118	86	108	115	101	126	134	139	134	134	108	69	1,372
SUBTOTAL	710	595	673	662	818	752	770	810	721	761	743	655	8,670
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES													
	7,536	6,814	8,149	7,981	9,335	8,984	9,135	9,397	8,807	9,084	8,916	7,925	102,063
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS													
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	133	185	140	145	126	143	175	166	146	144	143	117	1,763
Federal law infractions	11	8	3	5	22	66	64	48	39	10	13	1	290
Provincial law infractions	14	26	31	35	32	36	33	35	36	52	38	33	401
Municipal by-laws	432	451	666	729	797	930	902	860	754	578	594	424	8,117
SUBTOTAL	590	670	840	914	977	1,175	1,174	1,109	975	784	788	575	10,571
OVERALL TOTAL	8,126	7,484	8,989	8,895	10,312	10,159	10,309	10,506	9,782	9,868	9,704	8,500	112,634

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

APPENDIX

CRIMES BY REGION

Offences	West	South	North	East	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicides	7	13	7	4	31
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	1	2	3
Attempted murders	19	18	22	51	110
Assaults	4,808	4,320	4,421	4,385	17,934
Sexual assaults	539	490	519	634	2,182
Robberies	753	778	808	772	3,111
Other offences against the person	2,168	1,566	1,802	2,102	7,638
SUBTOTAL	8,294	7,185	7,580	7,950	31,009
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Arson	156	122	88	172	538
Breaking and entering	1,556	1,794	1,861	1,335	6,546
Motor vehicle theft	3,703	2,479	3,084	2,490	11,756
Petty larceny	6,361	8,359	6,123	4,774	25,617
Possession of stolen goods	197	243	202	199	841
Fraud	3,118	1,928	2,829	2,570	10,445
Mischief	1,775	1,934	1,524	1,408	6,641
SUBTOTAL	16,866	16,859	15,711	12,948	62,384
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE					
Firearm offences	196	108	85	129	518
Offences against the administration of law and justice	1,511	1,973	1,555	1,741	6,780
Other offences	235	616	190	331	1,372
SUBTOTAL	1,942	2,697	1,830	2,201	8,670
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	27,102	26,741	25,121	23,099	102,063
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS					
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	401	680	316	366	1,763
Federal law infractions	126	87	22	55	290
Provincial law infractions	108	102	103	88	401
Municipal by-laws	1,224	3,735	2,232	926	8,117
SUBTOTAL	1,859	4,604	2,673	1,435	10,571
OVERALL TOTAL	28,961	31,345	27,794	24,534	112,634

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

APPENDIX

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | WEST REGION

Infractions	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	13	26	55 ⁴⁰	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON											
Homicides	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	7
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	0	4	0	3	4	1	1	1	5	0	19
Assaults	151	489	158	404	577	563	710	577	1,144	35	4,808
Sexual assaults	24	51	26	52	71	58	71	63	118	5	539
Robberies	27	73	26	53	108	62	94	118	191	1	753
Other offences against the person	86	232	90	183	259	282	328	267	420	21	2,168
SUBTOTAL	288	849	300	696	1,020	969	1,204	1,026	1,880	62	8,294
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY											
Arson	9	16	8	9	41	22	17	13	21	0	156
Breaking and entering	93	115	77	122	260	140	197	155	394	3	1,556
Motor vehicle theft	143	226	187	846	795	217	347	307	609	26	3,703
Petty larceny	193	457	222	768	878	569	784	840	1,539	111	6,361
Possession of stolen goods	4	35	6	12	34	14	18	22	52	0	197
Fraud	182	324	171	294	469	185	443	387	649	14	3,118
Mischief	71	140	66	159	326	160	253	206	392	2	1,775
SUBTOTAL	695	1,313	737	2,210	2,803	1,307	2,059	1,930	3,656	156	16,866
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE											
Firearm offences	1	9	4	10	11	11	17	9	5	119	196
Offences against the administration of law and justice	35	136	32	88	129	187	290	202	390	22	1,511
Other offences	10	14	11	26	47	21	26	28	42	10	235
SUBTOTAL	46	159	47	124	187	219	333	239	437	151	1,942
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	1,029	2,321	1,084	3,030	4,010	2,495	3,596	3,195	5,973	369	27,102
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS											
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	6	33	8	39	26	74	89	38	85	3	401
Federal law infractions	36	18	0	7	5	46	0	2	3	9	126
Provincial law infractions	4	8	3	9	19	8	28	6	23	0	108
Municipal by-laws	47	96	26	135	59	250	247	68	296	0	1,224
SUBTOTAL	93	155	37	190	109	378	364	114	407	12	1,859
OVERALL TOTAL	1,122	2,476	1,121	3,220	4,119	2,873	3,960	3,309	6,380	381	28,961

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

40 55: Airport Unit

APPENDIX

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | SOUTH REGION

Offences	12	15	16	20	21	22	50 ⁴¹	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON								
Homicides	2	0	0	1	8	2	0	13
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	5	2	0	2	7	1	1	18
Assaults	362	690	572	760	838	626	472	4,320
Sexual assaults	43	89	64	111	84	65	34	490
Robberies	77	115	64	155	151	150	66	778
Other offences against the person	106	342	273	275	278	197	95	1,566
SUBTOTAL	595	1,238	973	1,304	1,366	1,041	668	7,185
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	7	34	14	22	19	20	6	122
Breaking and entering	137	427	164	289	353	414	10	1,794
Motor vehicle theft	246	413	208	729	674	209	0	2,479
Petty larceny	744	1,009	635	2,241	2,534	1,044	152	8,359
Possession of stolen goods	23	42	24	26	69	54	5	243
Fraud	177	339	353	461	323	251	24	1,928
Mischief	141	306	168	375	413	277	254	1,934
SUBTOTAL	1,475	2,570	1,566	4,143	4,385	2,269	451	16,859
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	10	10	7	24	37	11	9	108
Offences against the administration of law and justice	99	270	235	314	634	268	153	1,973
Other offences	16	28	23	442	50	28	29	616
SUBTOTAL	125	308	265	780	721	307	191	2,697
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES								
	2,195	4,116	2,804	6,227	6,472	3,617	1,310	26,741
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	39	55	31	120	272	90	73	680
Federal law infractions	1	4	1	6	68	7	0	87
Provincial law infractions	3	14	10	30	28	16	1	102
Municipal by-laws	163	275	230	648	868	568	983	3,735
SUBTOTAL	206	348	272	804	1,236	681	1,057	4,604
OVERALL TOTAL	2,401	4,464	3,076	7,031	7,708	4,298	2,367	31,345

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

41 55: Airport Unit

APPENDIX

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | NORTH REGION

Offences	10	27	30	31	35	38	44	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON								
Homicides	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	7
Other offences resulting in death	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murders	3	1	5	3	0	4	6	22
Assaults	379	473	538	783	494	1,181	573	4,421
Sexual assaults	34	74	64	82	42	135	88	519
Robberies	75	115	81	122	105	185	125	808
Other offences against the person	129	217	203	332	216	398	307	1,802
SUBTOTAL	622	880	892	1,323	857	1,904	1,102	7,580
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	11	9	15	9	11	19	14	88
Breaking and entering	164	162	137	239	263	628	268	1,861
Motor vehicle theft	313	475	365	419	231	936	345	3,084
Petty larceny	528	614	560	980	661	1,895	885	6,123
Possession of stolen goods	14	37	28	30	20	46	27	202
Fraud	252	398	294	467	348	533	537	2,829
Mischief	111	205	174	202	187	431	214	1,524
SUBTOTAL	1,393	1,900	1,573	2,346	1,721	4,488	2,290	15,711
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	8	13	17	5	10	20	12	85
Offences against the administration of law and justice	152	195	166	175	264	389	214	1,555
Other offences	16	28	19	28	16	51	32	190
SUBTOTAL	176	236	202	208	290	460	258	1,830
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES								
	2,191	3,016	2,667	3,877	2,868	6,852	3,650	25,121
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	11	64	36	47	25	92	41	316
Federal law infractions	2	3	1	3	8	4	1	22
Provincial law infractions	3	8	15	16	19	31	11	103
Municipal by-laws	46	187	128	201	203	1,347	120	2,232
SUBTOTAL	62	262	180	267	255	1,474	173	2,673
OVERALL TOTAL	2,253	3,278	2,847	4,144	3,123	8,326	3,823	27,794

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.

APPENDIX

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | EAST REGION

Offences	23	39	42	45	46	48	49	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON								
Homicides	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
Other offences resulting in death	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Attempted murders	5	15	8	12	3	7	1	51
Assaults	567	1 306	600	292	336	878	406	4,385
Sexual assaults	77	133	63	41	48	118	154	634
Robberies	95	183	121	53	40	148	132	772
Other offences against the person	240	579	235	182	171	417	278	2,102
SUBTOTAL	984	2,218	1,028	580	599	1,568	973	7,950
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	20	32	23	23	9	34	31	172
Breaking and entering	334	295	137	66	74	295	134	1,335
Motor vehicle theft	314	446	473	272	290	458	237	2,490
Petty larceny	949	893	643	342	505	993	449	4,774
Possession of stolen goods	55	54	34	6	8	23	19	199
Fraud	293	449	450	240	326	506	306	2,570
Mischief	231	285	187	125	133	267	180	1,408
SUBTOTAL	2,196	2,454	1,947	1,074	1,345	2,576	1,356	12,948
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	13	29	21	12	10	29	15	129
Offences against the administration of law and justice	328	439	204	107	86	423	154	1,741
Other offences	42	43	36	14	11	42	143	331
SUBTOTAL	383	511	261	133	107	494	312	2,201
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	3,563	5,183	3,236	1,787	2,051	4,638	2,641	23,099
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	66	82	58	11	10	85	54	366
Federal law infractions	8	5	4	0	1	10	27	55
Provincial law infractions	8	20	16	2	1	22	19	88
Municipal by-laws	263	321	101	15	23	153	50	926
SUBTOTAL	345	428	179	28	35	270	150	1,435
OVERALL TOTAL	3,908	5,611	3,415	1,815	2,086	4,908	2,791	24,534

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2024.



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